

## Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE—8:15—The Devil's Deputy.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Shenandoah.  
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—In Old Kentucky.  
ATLANTIC GARDEN—8:15—4 Bowery—Evening—Concert at 8:15.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Later On.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Dr. Syn.  
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—8:15—Lecture.  
CASINO—8:15—The Little Trooper.  
COLUMBIAN THEATRE—8:15—Tony Pastor's Own Company.  
DAILY THEATRE—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.  
EDEN MUSEUM—11 to 12—World in Wax.  
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—The Battle Ship.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.  
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—1402.  
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Prodigal Daughter.  
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Arms and the Man.  
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—A Milk White Pig.  
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Maurice Blumstein (Wall-Flower).  
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.  
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—A Way to Win a Woman.  
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:30—8:30—Hagenbeck & Trained A. mals.  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Faust.  
PROCTOR—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Vaudeville.  
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—The New Boy.  
STAR THEATRE—8:15—The Merry Wives of Windsor.  
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8—The Irish Artist.

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## Business Notices.

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## New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1894.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—There was a report in Yokohama that the Japanese had captured Chefoo; a second Japanese army is said to be advancing upon Moukden. — Leading German sugar dealers think that a customs war between Germany and the United States may be caused by the sugar schedule of the new tariff bill. — Professor Leyden, of Berlin, said that the czar might possibly recover in a favorable climate. — Earl Grey, one of the oldest peers of England, died.

Domestic.—Five men lost their lives in a fire in the Luke Fidler colliery, near Shamokin, Penn. — The twenty-third anniversary of the great fire was celebrated in Chicago. — The cornerstone of the Commercial Travellers' Home at Hinghamton was laid. — There were accidents on three railroads, three men being killed in a freight wreck on the Rock Island. — The State Convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. was opened in Albany. — Benvenuto won the rich Kentucky Purty Stakes for three-year-old trotters at Lexington. — The New-York professional football team defeated the Philadelphia eleven.

City and Suburban.—The State Democracy endorsed the city ticket of the Committee of Seventy, including Strong and Goff, with the exception of Otto Kemper for Sheriff, for whom E. J. H. Tamsen was substituted. — Everett P. Wheeler was nominated for Governor by the Independent Democrats, the rest of the regular Democratic State ticket being approved. — A policeman named De Gann testified before the Lexow Committee that because he refused to pay to Captain Schmittberger all, instead of half, of the money he got for working overtime, he was transferred to another post. — Winners at Morris Park: Malt Marlan, Sufficient, Maglan, Black Hawk, Live Oak and Setauket. — The stock market was weak. Prices moved irregularly. Foreign exchange was strong; possibility of gold shipments.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy and windy. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 55 degrees; highest, 62; average, 58 1/2.

The interview with Mr. J. H. Manley which we print this morning is worthy of the sober attention of all Republicans. As chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee Mr. Manley has exceptional opportunities for studying the political situation in all quarters, and the views which he expresses are the opinions he has formed after calm and full deliberation.

The general outlook for Republican success he describes as more than hopeful; but he wisely calls on Republicans not to overestimate their own strength nor to underestimate that of their opponents. This advice is needed. There is danger that Republicans may take their victory for granted. Overconfidence must be guarded against in this case, in this State and in all other States where the prospects of success now seem so bright.

Alabama is another State in which the Democrats seem likely to have difficulty in holding their own. In several of the Congressional districts bitter opposition against the regular Democratic candidates has been aroused. Some of them were elected by narrow pluralities two years ago. What with the divided feeling on silver, united opposition now where it was divided at the last election, and the effect of the new tariff law on the coal and iron industries of the State, the Democrats have good reason for feeling gloomy over their prospects. In the Birmingham District the popular Republican candidate is aided by the bitterness occasioned by the failure of Congressman Turpin to secure a renomination. Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, West Virginia, and now Alabama—surely the disintegration of the "Solid South" cannot be long delayed.

No one who heard or reads the testimony given by Policeman De Gann yesterday can doubt that he was telling the truth. He was perfectly frank and straightforward about it. For his services to the French steamship line, part of which kept him on duty beyond his

regular hours, the company paid him \$10 a week. Half of this sum he turned over regularly to the captain, through his ward man; and finally Captain Schmittberger demanded the whole of this extra compensation. De Gann refused, saying that he was not a slave, and thereupon the captain transferred him repeatedly and gave him no further chance to earn extra money. This testimony throws most valuable light on police methods in this city; and De Gann as a witness presented a most refreshing contrast to Mr. Forget, agent of the French line, who persistently refused to remember what was done with \$500 which he dispensed at his discretion. He admitted, however, that he had been asked not to testify against Captain Schmittberger.

The anti-Hill Democrats have at last put their ticket in the field; at least they have nominated a candidate against David R. Hill. Mr. Fairchild having refused to stand, the choice of the Conference Committee—there will be no State convention—fell upon Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, a lawyer of considerable reputation as a reformer. In nominating a candidate for Governor and endorsing the nominations of Lockwood and Brown, the Reform Democrats have manifested unflinchingly to Hill rather than strict regard for moral consistency. They cannot vote for Hill; but they do not hesitate to vote for men who will not only vote for Hill but consent to run on the same ticket with him!

United opposition to Tammany Hall now seems assured, and the redemption of New York at the coming election can be reasonably predicted. The State Democracy at its County Convention last night endorsed the nominations of Colonel Strong and Mr. Goff. The support of the German voters of the city is also confidently expected. The situation, which was doubtful twenty-four hours ago, appears to be satisfactorily clearing up. The people of New York have the Tammany Tiger by the throat, and their grip is powerful enough to throttle him without mercy. The Wigwag leaders have been in some straits for several days. Their anxiety will be vastly increased by the events of yesterday.

## A LAWBREAKER FOR GOVERNOR.

The people of this State passed judgment upon Maynard, the agent, defeating him by over a hundred thousand votes. They are called upon this year to deal with Hill, the principal, with whom whose knowledge nothing was done in the campaign of outrage, and who was personally, directly and morally responsible for the conspiracy for stealing the Legislature. An acquittal of the principal this year will imply reversal of last year's judgment against Maynard. The facts of the conspiracy are precisely as they were when the tremendous majority against Maynardism and Hillism was rolled up. Judicial opinion upon the facts have reaffirmed the judgment of the people. The case is even stronger to-day against Hill than it was a year ago against Maynard, and for the practical reason that the courts have been dealing with it in contempt proceedings and deciding adversely to the State Board of Canvassers on all points of law.

The letter from our Albany correspondent, which will be found on another page, brings out clearly and unambiguously the lawlessness of the acts of Hill's agents in that infamous rebellion against the State. Justice Cullen has commented with the utmost plainness and severity upon Governor Hill's responsibility for the abstraction of the true returns of the election in Dutchess County from his office as well as from the offices of the Controller and the Secretary of State. Those returns were taken with his knowledge and under his direction, and in consequence of that audacious theft the Legislature was stolen in defiance and deliberate disregard of the orders of two Justices of the Supreme Court. Justice Herrick's decision, as reaffirmed in the contempt proceedings by the General Term, reveals with startling distinctness the real character of the State Board of Canvassers as lawbreakers. If the true returns had not been stolen with Governor Hill's connivance and knowledge, his creatures would have been compelled to recognize and canvass them, and that would have prevented the robbery of the Legislature; but, without reference to that point, they violated the explicit mandate of the Supreme Court in taking up the Mylord return. They were expressly forbidden to canvass that return. Yet they did so, on the very evening of the day when the decision of the lower court had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. A mandamus was in force positively prohibiting the use of that return, and they knew that their own appeal from it had been thrown out by the highest court in the State, yet they canvassed the Mylord return and violated the law, earning subsequent condemnation from the courts for contempt.

These are not vagaries of campaign defamation and assault, but matters of record in the courts of the State. The decisions of Justices Bernard, Cullen, Herrick and Putnam, only one of whom is a Republican, virtually brand Hill and his obsequious servants of the Board of Canvassers as lawbreakers and rebels. They were every whit as guilty of contempt of court and rebellion against the State as McKane, Newton and Sutherland were a year ago. Injunctions did not go to Gravesend. The mandamus of the Supreme Court did not go to Albany. McKane and his men defied the courts when registry and election safeguards were sought and the orders of two courts issued. Hill and his underlings openly and deliberately disregarded the judicial orders providing for the canvassing of the true returns and the positive commands of another branch of the Supreme Court, reaffirmed by the Court of Appeals, forbidding the counting of the false returns. What was treason and rebellion at Gravesend was also treason and rebellion at Albany.

Will the people of this State condone these high acts of misdemeanor and contempt of court by electing Hill Governor of this State? Let them read the opinions of these Democratic Judges and decide for themselves whether they can do so without encouraging and rewarding rebellion and invalidating the conviction of McKane and his associates.

## WILSON'S ENGLISH LIBELS.

The English audience listening to Chairman Wilson's denunciations of "Chinese Protection" in America heard one of those elastic generalizations in which Free Traders have taken delight from the time of Cobden. "Never before," he remarked, "has Protection been so tested as to its principles and its tendencies as during the last twenty-five years in the United States, and never before in the history of the world has it so conspicuously demonstrated its own utter impotence as an economical factor, its incompatibility with pure government and honest administration." A greater libel upon the prosperity of the Nation under Protection could not have been uttered.

The highest stage of material prosperity ever reached in the United States was in 1892 at the close of twenty-five years of experience of the Protective system. Two-thirds of an enormous National debt had been paid—a record without a parallel in history. The foreign trade, both in exports and imports, in volume and in value, had surpassed all precedents. The United States had attained the distinction of being the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, both in capital invested and workmen employed, and in value of product and number of indus-

tries. The richest country in the world, where individual fortunes were of astonishing magnitude, it was also the one where the average earnings of workers were highest and the standards of every-day living and comfort of the industrial classes superior to those known anywhere else. American prosperity was the marvel of the world during the quarter of a century when Chairman Wilson declares that Protection was demonstrating its own utter impotence as an economic factor. Its entire compatibility with pure government and honest administration was shown by achievements of debt-paying which were unrivaled in the annals of modern finance.

It suits the purposes of an infatuated leader of an unpatriotic party to face an English audience and to misrepresent the facts about American prosperity, and to forecast a period under Free Trade when the manufacturing interests of the Nation will exceed those of Great Britain. The census of 1890 would have informed him that those interests as well as agricultural industries had attained under the Protective system a degree of growth and diversification unknown anywhere in Europe. The American people, when in 1892 they armed Chairman Wilson and his party with absolute power to reverse the economic policies prevailing for thirty years, were not dissatisfied with the general results of Protection. They understood fully the main cause and the extraordinary magnitude of National prosperity. They had been induced by false guides like President Cleveland to believe that there was something radically unfair and unjust in the distribution of that prosperity; and for that reason they turned the Republican party out of power.

But the people have learned much during the transition period of uncertainty, panic and hard times. They perceive now the fatal consequences of their own folly in placing themselves in an attitude of antagonism to the Protective system and in authorizing its enemies to do as they pleased. When they read the misrepresentations and libels of a Democratic leader like Chairman Wilson in addressing an English audience of Free Traders, they are inspired with a resolute determination to restore to power the party of Protection, which has been identified with all the recent progress and prosperity known in America.

## A TYPICAL DEMOCRATIC REFORMER.

Let us scoop up some of the bubbles that are still rising on the spot where William J. Gaynor went down. There may be a moral somewhere among them. For Mr. Gaynor is the typical Democrat "better than his party." In those painful periods which sometimes come to the people, when, after long living and debauchery, they rise up some morning red-eyed and remorseful and the censorious liver sits on deck discharging the functions of abdicated conscience, such Reformers as he are apt to become conspicuous. For always at such times a strange infatuation takes momentary possession of the public mind, that nobody but a person who has been reformed is really competent to lead a Reform. Citizens who have all the time kept sober and led wholesome lives during the debauch are reckoned unfit for the task. To reform the abuses which have grown up under Democratic policies and Democratic Administration the Republican, who has constantly and consistently cried out against them, and voted and worked against them, is by the very fact of his opposition disqualified. Only the Democrat, who by his vote and his influence has contributed to the debauchery of public morals, the triumph of fraud and the rule of corruption, is deemed competent to lead an uprising against the political conditions he has done so much to foster. The delusion resembles that which took possession of the public mind during the Washington Temperance movement in the early forties, when the only sure passport to popular favor was to be a reformed drunkard. For a time reformed drunkards were so much the rage and in such demand that men who had been sober and temperate all their lives stood no chance whatever.

In pretty much all the reform movements which in recent years have been directed against the gross abuses of Democratic misrule this notion has seemed to prevail, that only the men whose political action made the reform necessary could be safely entrusted to undo their own work. And it is to be remarked as a circumstance not destitute of significance, that the popular uprising against abuses is always directed against Democratic, and never against Republican, administration of affairs. A striking illustration of this disposition to trust no one but a Democrat to undo Democratic mischief has been afforded by the action of such men as Fred. R. Condit, the gentleman whom our Democratic contemporary "The New York Sun," is in the habit of calling "Great Scott," and others of that remarkable organization known as the State Democracy. Mr. Gaynor is of their stripe. All these gentlemen suffer from the same intellectual disorder. They have dwelt so much and so long upon their own extraordinary merits as men "better than their party" that they have become unbalanced in their minds. They look upon themselves as the most astonishing political phenomena of the period, because they have had the courage to say openly that their party needs reforming. Their method of reforming abuses is not by any means to put in power the party which stands, and has always stood, for uncompromising hostility to the system under which the abuses grew, and the men responsible for them—no, that would never do; but to keep a corrupt party in power, only requiring a change of leaders. When it comes to the change of leaders, of course, who so fit to put in command as those eminent persons who have not only reformed themselves, but are anxious for an opportunity to reform their associates? In street parlance, they are "stuck on themselves."

Of all these people Mr. Gaynor seems to have taken the disorder in the most virulent form. When once a man gets possessed with the notion that he is "better than his party," and entitled, accordingly, to be admired by all the world, it is apt to go hard with him. Though it must be confessed that a notable exception is now on view at Buzzard's Bay. Doubtless his success has contributed as much as anything to the spread of the epidemic. In Mr. Gaynor's case it led to a public exhibition of such intense vanity and egotism as to leave all the turkey cocks on this side of the river altogether in the shade. From the day when he began to propose to the Saratoga Democratic Convention the terms and conditions upon which alone he would consent to lead his party and save the State down to the conclusion of the race in which he turned himself inside out, then swallowed himself, and finally reluctantly took himself out of public sight with a quotation emphasizing his belief in himself, his devotion to himself, his entire satisfaction with himself and his everlasting purpose to stand by himself, he continued to grow more and more ridiculous. It seems a pity that a man who is capable of good work within his limitations, and who has actually rendered public service for which the community has reason to be grateful, should be so carried away with himself on the strength of his being "better than his party."

There are Democrats unquestionably who are "better than their party." But they are not entitled on that account either to the confidence or admiration of the universe. For it is to be remembered that, while there may be here and there a Democrat "better than his party," the

Republican party is full of men better than the best of them.

## THE AMERICAN BOARD MEETING.

The eighty-fifth annual session of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions begins to-day in Madison, Wis. The Board last met in the West fifteen years ago at Milwaukee, and this is the first session since the settlement of the vexatious Andover controversy, which for a number of years did so much to retard work in the foreign field. It will be remembered that this controversy grew out of the action of the conservatives in the Board, headed by the Rev. Dr. F. K. Allen, its secretary, rejecting as missionaries all who believed in probation after death. The conservatives, being in a majority, were able for a time to enforce this proscription policy; but the liberals, headed by the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth and his brother, Professor Egbert Smyth, of Andover Theological Seminary, entered upon a vigorous fight to have the rule rescinded. During the course of the agitation that followed it was seen that the Andover school of liberals had many influential supporters in the Congregational churches; and as a result, there was an alarming decrease in the contributions for the work of the Board. It was finally agreed that a modification of the anti-probation policy was desirable; and so Dr. Allen, its chief supporter, resigned from the secretaryship. Slight as was this concession on the part of the conservatives, the liberals claim that it has already tended to restore harmony. Last year the contributions to the Board were \$670,286, while the books are said to show that the figures for this year are \$821,000.

Nevertheless, the Board is not yet out of its troubles; for during the years of controversy its expenditures largely exceeded its receipts, until now the treasurer reports a debt of \$116,257.63, and also declares that unless the receipts are materially increased the Board will have to curtail its work in the mission field. The consideration of this matter is really the only important question to come before the present session of the Board. But, as will be seen, it is one of the greatest importances, and one, moreover, which, from the nature of the case, may tend to keep alive the old partisan animosities between the two schools of thought in the Board. The conservatives, who cannot be expected to view with equality the growth of the financial deficit on the Andover men, through whom the question of probation after death came into the arena of ecclesiastical politics; while the liberals will feel that if the conservatives had quickly ignored the question, on the ground that it was simply a matter of opinion not within the purview of the Board, all would have been well. But, however the question of responsibility may be ultimately decided, the fact of the financial deficit stares the Board in the face; and it is to be hoped that the necessity of doing something about it will induce the members to sink partisanship, and take such action as will again put the Board in line with its noble traditions of the past.

## MR. WHITNEY'S EXCUSES.

Mr. Whitney's argument for the support of Hill may be reckoned the best that an exceptionally shrewd man can make to lessen Democratic hostility to the candidate. It has the greater strength with men of that party because Mr. Whitney has censured Hill himself and the conduct of the Democratic State organization. His appeal is that this is an election of vital importance to Democratic principles, and that the Republicans have sought to reap partisan advantage from Democratic mistakes and crimes. But this plainly stated, without the confusing flowers of speech which Mr. Whitney employs, the reasons he gives are not strictly reasons at all.

Here are two great parties, each earnestly declaring its attachment to certain principles. That each should strive to promote what it claims to be the highest good of the country by taking advantage of all the errors and the offenses of the other's simply a public duty. In pretending that Republicans should not do this Mr. Whitney sets up a standard for others which he will never reach for an instant himself. During years in public life he has not hesitated to take full advantage of Republican faults and failings. It is worse, than absurd for him to find fault with opponents because they do the same.

But the assumption that this is an election of vital importance to Democratic principles is not worthy of Mr. Whitney. He knows very well that he cannot agree with Senator Hill in any statement of what are Democratic principles, and that the course of the Senator in Congress was in essential matters hostile to the beliefs of nearly all the Democrats. Hill's nomination is a rebuke to President Cleveland, and his election would be an insult to the Democratic majority in Congress by which a tariff bill was passed in spite of his opposition. If the Democratic party has any principles, they are represented by the great majority of Democrats in Congress, and by the Democratic President, rather than by the one Senator who was practically shut out from a Democratic caucus. Hill is fighting for Hill and not for Democratic principles, as Mr. Whitney very well knows, and yet he chooses just now to represent that Hill's defeat would be fatal to those principles.

It is also perfectly well known to Mr. Whitney that the chief ground of opposition to Senator Hill and his machine is that it does not honorably represent, but disgraces and defeats popular government. Its crime is that it robs the people of their rights, and that by brands and violations of law which Mr. Whitney does not venture to excuse or palliate. The crimes against self-government were not less crimes against Democratic principles and Democratic honor, and have done more to bring disgrace and defeat upon that party than can well be realized. To elect the foremost exponent of all these infamies and crimes would not help Democratic principles, nor could it in the end help the Democratic party. It would only deepen the conviction of honest Democrats that their party had become so corrupt, so shameless, so completely in the power of the baser and more dangerous elements, that it could no longer be chosen as the fit agency for any honest efforts.

## SUNSHINE AND HEALTH.

After all, ancient traditions and old wives' tales are true. In no respect are modern researches of science more marvellous than in their vindication of the Preacher's saying, "There is no new thing under the sun." Not only are Nature's secrets, which we are now discovering, old, Man's knowledge of many of them is also old; of how many, it would be rash to say. That knowledge has perhaps been vague, unable to give a reason for its being; the knowledge of to-day explains and establishes it. And so the superstition of the past becomes the science of the present. Once superficial sceptics scoffed at the idea of light before creation of the sun and stars, but the order of the Biblical cosmogony is to-day verified. Men snubbed at Herodotus's tales of pygmy tribes in Central Africa, but Mr. Stanley discovered just such beings, in the very place. And so with less definite and less dignified traditions. "Midsummer madness," the malefic power of the full moon's rays, the poison which the toad distills and ever the jewel it wears in its head, the peopling of earth, sea and air with myriads of invisible beings, good and evil, these and a vast array of similar notions, once ranked

as idle fairy tales, are to-day matters of scientific consideration and belief.

When Florence Nightingale incredulously demanded, "How is night air different from any other air?" one venerable superstition seemed to have received its deathblow. Really, it did seem absurd to regard the air as less wholesome after dark than in the day. It was the same air. And it was doubtless actually purer at night, when the labors of the day, which polluted it with dust and smoke and gases, were suspended. Surely, this one old wives' tale was groundless. And yet within the last year Miss Nightingale's question has been conclusively answered, and the superstition about the noxiousness of night air shown to be absolutely true. It is a simple matter. Harmful microbes, especially those of germ diseases, flourish in the dark, while sunlight kills them. The air at night is filled with them, the air by day is comparatively free from them. In one recent series of experiments typhoid bacilli swarmed to the number of 7,400 in a cubic centimeter of water. After one day's exposure to diffused daylight—no direct sun rays—there were only 5,000; and after a second day's exposure not one. Again, another lot were placed in direct sunlight, and in six hours every one was destroyed. If such be the antiseptic power of sunlight when acting through the medium of water, much more marked is it when acting simply in the more transparent air. And so the old-time prejudice against night air is shown to be well founded; and so, too, that other legend, that vital powers waned lowest and death was more apt to come in the hours just before the dawn, for it is exactly at that time that deadly bacteria most abound.

Indeed, this same significant and most important discovery verifies also another superstition, of wider extent and greater age than that concerning the night air, and that is, the sun myth, which has some place in almost every religion of the world. The sun, tradition has it, is the source of life; the sun and life is the type of health and strength; light was the Zoroastrian's symbol of divine influence, as darkness was of the power of evil; Greek and Roman, Norseman and Persian, all were imbued with some phase of the same idea. And today, in the most practical fashion, the chemist and biologist, telling in their laboratories, demonstrate its truth, and tell the world that in sunlight there is life and in darkness there is death.

Neither Grover Cleveland nor Richard Croker has formally endorsed Candidate Hill as yet. This is the point where sunny-faced Harmony stabs her toes.

Chairman Wilson is going to take off his coat and roll up his sleeves, so he says, and go to work to win his reelection. Information comes from West Virginia, however, to the effect that as much as \$30,000 is to be expended in his behalf. A large proportion of this is said to have come from the importers who have been benefited by Professor Wilson's effort in behalf of Free Trade. Undoubtedly the Democrats will make a desperate effort to carry the district. The defeat of Wilson would be a blow between the eyes to his party; but the general dissatisfaction with the work of the Democratic party gives the Republicans at least a fair chance of winning.

Judge Gaynor kept the buckwheat cake in front of him until it became cold and clammy, and then passed it over to Judge Brown. The latter may persuade himself that he likes his cakes that way, but he cannot make anybody else think so.

This is the day on which the Park Commissioners are to open the bids put in by the various "landscape gardeners" who have been invited to file their claims and dilate upon their qualifications for the place that is at last to be filled. In the resolution adopted last week nothing was said about compensation. Presumably, however, other things being equal, the office of landscape architect for the Driveway will go to the lowest bidder. This seems to be the principle on which the matter is to be decided. If President Clausen is to have his own way. He has been successful thus far in carrying two other Commissioners with him, and New-York is apparently on the point of witnessing a unique spectacle in the history of park works.

When the returns come in from the November election they will show that the Democracy has lost pretty much everything save Perfidy and Dishonor.

The calmness with which Senator Hill listened to Chairman Hill's committee advising him that Rose Hill's convention had nominated David R. Hill for Governor showed what careful dress rehearsals will do for a man who appreciates the value of theatrical effect in the political show business. Mr. Hill is a mighty fine actor, but the trouble with him this year is that he hasn't any support.

Professor Wilson says that he would rather sit in the House than in the Senate. If he doesn't have a care, he will find himself sitting outside of both and thinking what a cold and dreary world it is.

The supply of snakes in Ireland is conspicuously abundant as compared with the stock of Democratic harmony in New-York.

It isn't a letter of indorsement from Mr. Cleveland that managers of the Hill ticket want, but a quiet nod from the President authorizing them to levy assessments upon Federal employees in this city for Democratic campaign purposes. That would be a practical demonstration of President Cleveland's loyalty to the cause of the machine.

The round-up of landscape gardeners at the office of the Park Commission to-day will be a novel and beautiful sight.

The platform of the Massachusetts Republicans is a model in numerous respects. It is usual to make a party platform elaborate and wordy, and the result is that comparatively few people read it. The one adopted in Massachusetts on Saturday is so condensed that it can be read in a couple of minutes. It is a plain statement of principles which need no argument to enforce them.

Candidate Hill's speech of acceptance showed conclusively that he was there to bury Caesar, not to praise him.

Chairman Wilson now declares that he went abroad to forget American politics, and nobody can read the Free-Trade speeches he delivered in London without realizing that he succeeded. Considering what a painful subject politics has become for statements of the Wilson school, the West Virginia leader's eagerness to forget it, even for a little while, is not wholly inexcusable.

## PERSONAL.

Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, is about to write a biography of Stephen A. Douglas, which he modestly thinks will be a model for all future biographies.

The valuable collection of African curiosities owned by the late Emin Pacha is to be exhibited in Brussels.

Philadelphia papers report the death of the oldest negro minstrel in the country, with the possible exception of the veteran "Sam" Sanford. He was Paul Berger, and dropped was the cause of his death, though he was sixty-seven years old. In the early fifties he formed a minstrel troupe known as the Masked Serenaders, which travelled from town to town in a stage coach. Having served in the Mexican War, Berger was one of the first to enlist when Fort Sumter was fired on, and after the war was ever he made his home in Philadelphia. He played

with all the famous minstrel troupes, and was the main interlocutor for the Carver and Dray company. Though he made lots of money, poverty overtook him. Berger had a powerful build, a prominent nose, and was one of the most popular members of his profession.

A reproduction in a lasting material of the brain of the late Professor von Helmholtz has been made by Dr. Berliner of Berlin. The Professor, who examined the brain considered it one of the most remarkable they had ever seen or heard of.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is said that the sum total of the taxes paid by the popular members of the Colorado State government is \$35. Governor Waite pays no taxes.

An amusing instance of German red tape is reported by the Berlin correspondent of the "Nachrichten." A Munich citizen came to the registrar of births, to report an addition to his family. Being asked to his child's declared name, he said, "Christian." The official looked over his list of religious names, and could find no pigeonhole for Christianity, and as he was better a Catholic than a member of a Protestant denomination, there was a great struggle—Springfield Republican.

Professor W. S. Wyman, of the University of Alabama, doubts the common explanation of the letters O. K., which is to the effect that they were president Andrew Jackson's abbreviation for "all correct." He says that Jackson borrowed the phrase from the Choctaw language, in which the word "okeh" means "it is all right."

Exceptional Case.—"I told my friend Emma, under promise of the strictest secrecy, that I had engaged to the lieutenant, and the spiteful thing actually kept the secret."—(Ellegence Blazer).

Professor Hite, who has just returned from the exploration of Labrador, says: "There is no population in Labrador outside of the few fishermen scattered along the coast, and but before leaving Cape Charles we were invited to the greatest society event in the whole of Labrador last summer. It was a dance given in a fish house. There were three girls and two Esquimaux belles to be distributed as partners among more than fifty men. An Esquimaux with an old fiddle made the music and played the 'Arkansas Traveller' in very effective style. Regarding our collections, a splendid assortment of sea-life was secured. I found eight new butterflies which have not been described in the entomology of Labrador. The animal life is scarce as well as the flora, and is therefore rather scanty. In addition to the larger animals which came under the head of game, some rare water shrews were discovered, and a remarkably varied collection of birds peculiar to Labrador. Two new land birds were secured, and a large collection of water fowl."

## THE CHINESE WARDOG.

The Chinese wardog is a dog with eyes like pits, and a snout like a pig. (Now, as to his tail, I'll speak anon; His growl is deep and dire.)

His fetid breath does blast and char, His teeth are jagged and white (And as to his tail, I'll speak anon), He is, indeed, a fright.

The bristles all along his back Are ranged like hedgehog spines (And as to his tail, I'll speak anon), He is a sight to make one shiver.

His whiskers sprout like giant seeds, His legs are man and ape (And as to his tail, I'll speak anon), His claws are sharp and long.